

Smart card comprising an accessible component and method of manufacturing same

The invention relates to a smart card including a
5 microcircuit (or integrated circuit) provided with external contacts and one or more other components, including an accessible component, such as a display, a detector (for example a fingerprint detector) or a sender (for example an optical sender), i.e. a component that has to be accessible
10 on the surface of the card (without necessarily projecting therefrom).

A standard method of fabricating a smart card incorporating a single microprocessor microcircuit consists in forming a cavity in the card support (which in practice
15 is made of a plastic material) and sticking therein a module consisting of the microprocessor microcircuit and its external contacts connected to the microcircuit. On the subject see US patent 6,372,541.

When the smart card is intended to incorporate, in
20 addition to a microcircuit module (forming together with an antenna a system known as a communication interface), another electronic component that is accessible on the surface, the document WO 99/50790 proposes to connect the electronic component to the communication interface by
25 means of conductive wires, temporarily fixing the resulting assembly against a first plastic material plate, placing a second plastic material plate on top of that assembly, an opening being provided either in the first plate or in the second plate to serve as a housing for the electronic component, and then fastening the two plates together,
30 enclosing the interface and the electronic component.

The above method necessitates dedicated equipment for positioning the assembly in the middle of the plastic structure before the final manufacturing step and providing appropriate openings in the plates. Furthermore, the
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communication interface and the component accessible at the surface must be able to withstand the temperature at which the plates are fastened together, typically temperatures of at least 140°C, for example, in the case of laminating the 5 plates as proposed in the document cited above.

The document EP-0 908 844 and US patent 6,320,753, relating to an earlier invention of the Applicant, propose a smart card combining external contact areas and an antenna and comprising a microcircuit connected to the 10 antenna and to external contact areas via connecting terminals, the antenna being disposed between a support and a plate and the connecting terminals being disposed facing corresponding connecting ends of the microcircuit. The microcircuit and the antenna are mounted separately and the 15 concept of disposition between a plate and a support applies.

A sandwich configuration of the above kind is disclosed in the document EP-0 234 954, which describes a smart card formed of a PC card between two plates, and in 20 US patent 5,412,192, which relates to a card in whose support an antenna is buried and in which a display component is laminated to the interior of the card.

As indicated à propos the first prior art document, the diverse solutions are complex and using them often 25 implies processing that it must be possible to carry out without damaging the components.

One aspect of the invention is a smart card including a microcircuit and one or more other components, including an accessible component, the fabrication of which is simple 30 and reliable, without necessitating processes that are aggressive to the components or lead to mechanical weakening of the card, and in which bending forces applied to the card are advantageously localized at locations where they have only limited consequences.

35 Another aspect of the invention is a method of

fabricating a smart card of the above kind.

To this end the invention proposes a smart card including a microcircuit, one or more other components, including an accessible component, and external contacts in a card support, characterized in that the microcircuit, the accessible component and the external contacts form part of a subassembly fixed in a housing formed in a portion of the thickness of the card support, that subassembly including a support film carrying on an internal face the microcircuit and at least the accessible component and on an external face the external contacts, a window being formed in the support film facing a portion of the accessible component.

For the fabrication of the smart card of the above kind, the invention further proposes a method of fabricating a smart card including a microcircuit and at least one other component including an accessible component, the method including the following steps:

- assembling a subassembly by mounting on a support film the microcircuit and at least the accessible component, providing in the film a window for access to the accessible component, and making the connections by means of connecting wires,
- forming a housing in the card support,
- fixing the subassembly in the housing.

Clearly the invention proposes a simple solution to the problem of fabricating a smart card incorporating a microprocessor microcircuit with external contacts and one or more accessible components, since it proposes the use of well-known and proven techniques, whereby the connections are made by wires between components for which one or more cavities are formed in a portion of the thickness of the card support; providing a subassembly formed of the components to be mounted in the cavity or cavities facilitates the mounting and connecting operations independently of the housing or housings in the support.

According to preferred features of the invention, which may in some cases be combined:

- the subassembly further includes an interface component connected between the microcircuit and the accessible component; the invention in fact applies to any number of components in addition to the microcircuit component; the other component may in particular be a controller for the accessible component;
- the connections within the subassembly are made by connecting wires, which is a proven electrical connection method;
- each connecting wire is connected, firstly, to the microcircuit or to a component, and, secondly, to a connecting track carried by the support film;
- the housing includes at least one cavity in which the microcircuit is fixed and one cavity in which the accessible component is fixed, at least one rib being provided between the cavities;
- the support film includes an area mechanically weakened in bending between at least the microcircuit and a component and adapted to bear against a rib; a mechanically weakened area of this kind is advantageously formed on either side of the microcircuit and of each component;
- other mechanically weakened areas may be provided transversely to the first areas, making the subassembly even more flexible;
- each mechanically weakened area preferably includes at least one slot;
- connecting tracks are formed between the microprocessor and each component, each track facing a rib and being crossed by at least one mechanically weakened area;
- the support film includes mechanically weakened

areas that are parallel, or even areas of this kind disposed in at least two directions;

- each cavity is filled with a rigid material containing the microcircuit or a component and extending as far as the support film;
- each cavity is provided at the periphery of its bottom with at least one depression;

By analogy with the above comments in respect of the smart card of the invention, the fabrication method may advantageously have the following features, where applicable in combination:

- a cavity for the microcircuit and a cavity for the accessible component are formed in the housing;
- areas mechanically weakened in bending are formed in the support film at least between the microcircuit and the accessible component;
- areas mechanically weakened in bending are formed in the support film on either side of the microcircuit and of each component; other areas mechanically weakened in bending may also be provided transversely (for example perpendicularly) to the first areas;
- the areas mechanically weakened in bending are formed by slots;
- at least one area mechanically weakened in bending is disposed facing a rib formed in the housing between two cavities;
- connecting tracks connected by wires to the microcircuit or to a component are crossed by the areas mechanically weakened in bending;
- at least one depression is formed at the periphery of the bottom of at least one cavity;
- a plurality of areas mechanically weakened in bending that are parallel or disposed in two or more directions are provided in the support film.

Aspects, features and advantages of the invention emerge from the following description, which is given by way of nonlimiting illustrative example with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

- 5 - Figure 1 is a view of a subassembly formed of various components as seen from the inside,
- Figure 2 is a top view of the card obtained from the above subassembly, the latter being seen from the side opposite that shown in Figure 1,
- 10 - Figure 3 is a bottom view, analogous to that of Figure 1, of a subassembly of a preferred embodiment of the invention,
- Figure 4 is a view in section of the above subassembly positioned on top of a plurality of cavities formed in a card support,
- 15 - Figure 5 is a view analogous to that of Figure 4, after filling the cavities with a fixing resin, and
- Figure 6 is a detail view of a cavity conforming to a different embodiment.

Figures 1 and 2 represent a subassembly S1, in isolation or in a card in the finished state.

The subassembly S1 includes a microcircuit 1 that in practice includes a microprocessor, an accessible component 2 and, in this example, an interface component 3, for example a controller of the accessible component 2. The accessible component 2 is a display device, for example, but may be of any other kind, for example a detection or emission component intended to be integrated into the card.

30 In this example there are connecting tracks or strips 4 and 5 between the components and connecting areas 6 around the microcircuit 1. The microcircuit 1 is connected to the connecting areas by means of connecting wire 7 and to the interface component 3 via the connecting tracks 4 by means of connecting wires 8, and the interface component is

connected to the accessible component 2 via the connecting tracks 5 by means of other connecting wires 9.

The components 1, 2 and 3 and the connecting tracks 4 and 5 are mounted on a support film 10 in which a window 11 is formed. External contacts 12 on the face opposite that on which the above components are mounted are connected to the connecting areas 6 by means that are not shown. In a variant that is not shown, the areas 6 are omitted and the microcircuit is connected directly to the external contacts 12, the connecting wires passing through the support film 10 in a manner that is known in the art (the reference number 6 then designates the holes in the card support by means of which the wires pass through the support film). In another variant that is not shown, the connecting tracks 4 and 5 may be omitted, the connecting wires 8 and 9 providing a direct connection from the microcircuit to the interface component and from the latter to the accessible component. The benefit of these connecting tracks is that the wires 8 and 9 can be shorter. Another advantage will emerge from the description of the subsequent figures.

The window 11 is smaller than the interface component, with the result that the latter remains in contact with the support film 10 over at least a portion of its periphery. In the present example, the component remains in contact with the support film over the whole of its periphery, but it could instead be in contact with the film only at its ends, for example.

Whereas conventionally it is often a question of a module formed of a thin support carrying the microcircuit on one face and its external contacts on another face, the invention uses a module that is larger because it includes other components, in this example all the other electronic components.

The components may be fixed to the support film by any appropriate means known in the art, for example bonded

or glued. The connecting tracks, the connecting areas, if any, and the external contacts can be obtained by depositing a metal, for example, or by any other appropriate means.

5 It is preferable if the subassembly occupies substantially all of the area of the housing that is formed in the card support P1.

10 The subassembly may be mounted in a single cavity, into which it is glued or fixed by means of a resin in which the components are embedded, in the same way as modules consisting simply of microcircuits and external contacts are fixed, although this does not imply completely filling the cavity.

15 However, as is clear from Figures 3 to 6, the subassembly can advantageously be mounted instead in a plurality of cavities formed in the card support P2.

20 In this variant, the subassembly S2 has the same structure as the subassembly S1 from Figures 1 and 2 except that transverse bending slots are formed in the thickness of the support film 10.

25 The bending slots are advantageously at a distance from the components 1, 2 and 3. Thus in the present example there are two slots F1 and F2 on either side of the microcircuit 1, two slots F3 and F4 on either side of the interface component 3, and two slots F5 and F6 on either side of the accessible component 2. The slots define areas mechanically weakened in bending, especially when they form a pair (F2+F3, F4+F5).

30 In the present example the slots are V-shaped and, for clarity, are represented as passing completely through the thickness of the support film 10. It must nevertheless be clearly understood that other shapes are possible (crenellations, etc.) and that the slots preferably extend through only a portion of the thickness of the support film, to maintain the continuity thereof.

Note that the slots F2 and F3 extend across the connecting tracks 4 and that the slots F4 and F5 extend across the connecting tracks 5.

Figures 4 and 5 are not to the same scale as Figure 3, to make them clearer, and show that a cavity is formed in the card support under each component, between the slots flanking the component. Thus the card support P2 includes a housing including a cavity C1 for the microcircuit 1, a cavity C2 for the accessible component 2 and a cavity C3 for the interface component.

In a variant that is not shown, the same cavity may house two components or there may be two or more cavities for one component having some flexibility.

Note that, in the present example, the connecting tracks 4 and 5 therefore overlie the ribs 15 and 16 separating the cavities C1 and C3 and the cavities C3 and C2, respectively, flanking each of them on either side; plateaus 17 and 18 are additionally formed at the ends of the housing, beside the cavities C1 and C3 respectively, under the slots F1 and F6.

Figure 4 is a diagram of the microcircuit 1, the components 2 and 3, the connecting tracks 4 and 5, a connecting area 6 and two external contacts 12; the connecting wires are also shown diagrammatically (including any wires circumventing the component concerned), without claiming to show all of the connections. Nevertheless, note that each component is at least in part contained in a specific cavity, the connections between cavities being made by the connecting tracks. In the variant considered above in which the tracks are omitted, the wires would have to be sufficiently long to pass over the ribs 15 and 16.

Note also that the accessible component 2 in Figure 4 is formed of a stack of layers, some of which project out of the housing; nevertheless, the component can of course be entirely contained within the housing of the card

support P2. Moreover, all the layers are shown as having the same dimensions, but in practice they may advantageously have different dimensions, with internal layers that are larger than layers disposed on the outside 5 thereof, whereby the internal layers may be used for mechanical fixing of the component to the support film (by gluing or by any other appropriate means).

An encapsulation resin may be applied over each component before fixing it in the housing of the card 10 support, but it is preferable if an encapsulation resin is placed in each cavity before placement of the subassembly. In this regard see the documents EP - 1 050 844 (or US patent 6,372,541) and EP - 1 050 845 or EP - 0 519 564 (or US patent 5,585,669 or 5,438,750).

15 As is clear from Figure 5, the encapsulation resin advantageously fills the cavities completely, without covering (at least not completely) either the plates or the tops of the ribs. As a result the encapsulation resin 20 adheres to the bottom of the cavity, creating in each cavity rigid blocks (or links) consisting of the cavity, the component that is disposed therein with the quantity of resin coating it, and the portion of support film situated between the two slots that flank the cavity concerned. By contrast, the space between the blocks, i.e. between the 25 slots F2 and F3, F4 and F5, or the ends of the support film, on the outside of the slots F1 and F6, constitute hinges in which any bending forces which the card may be subjected in service are localized, which minimizes the stresses to which the components are subjected in service. There is obtained in this way a card having a certain 30 flexibility without the components themselves being stressed.

35 Note that in the present example the slots F1 to F6 are parallel and transverse to the greatest dimension of the support film.

In a variant that is not shown, other areas mechanically weakened in bending are provided in the support film transversely (for example perpendicularly) to the slots F1 to F6. This may in particular be useful if the 5 components are not disposed in a single line but in a two-dimensional array (orthogonal or otherwise), slots being provided in each direction, preferably away from the components.

In a further embodiment that is not shown, the slots 10 F1 to F6 are inclined at different angles, for example with the slots F2 and F3 both inclined upward and to the right and the slots F4 and F5 both inclined upward and to the left. As a result, depending on the instantaneous stress regime, the hinge effect will be primarily localized in the 15 slots F1 and F6, in the slots F2 and F3 or in the slots F4 and F5.

In the Figure 6 variant, the bottom of the cavity is not completely flat, but incorporates a depression 18 (a peripheral groove or a succession of hollows), which has 20 the advantage of localizing stresses at the periphery of the bottom of the cavities.

The card support is subjected to high stresses at this location, which conventionally relieves other areas. However, to minimize the risk of breakage, the card support 25 is advantageously made from a high-strength polymer such as polycarbonate (PC) or polyethyleneterephthalate (PETF) rendered crystalline by stretching it.

Note that the fabrication of the smart card therefore includes the following steps:

30 • assembling a subassembly S1 or S2 by mounting on a support film 10 the various components (microcircuit, accessible component and controllers, if any), for example by bonding or gluing, providing in the film a window for access 35 (at least visual access) to the accessible

component, and providing connections by means of connecting wires, the support film being preferably provided with bending slots between the components,

- 5 • forming a housing (C1+C2+C3) in the card support, advantageously comprising as many cavities as there are components,
- fixing the subassembly into the housing, advantageously by fixing each of the components 10 into a cavity of the housing, such fixing preferably being effected by means of an encapsulation resin filling each cavity of the housing.

Note that the subassembly may easily be produced by

15 standard gluing and wire soldering equipment conventionally used to produce smart card modules consisting simply of a microcircuit and its external contacts; it can then easily be fitted by means of conventional means for placement of these "simple" modules.

20 The window formed in the support film does not prevent covering the accessible component with a transparent film to protect it.